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DPRK Marks 30 Years Since Victory in Korean War

A central meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War was held on the afternoon of July 26 at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang with a large attendance. (KCNA Radiophoto)

A central meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (the Korean War) was held at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang on July 26.

Taking up the platform were party and government leaders including O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chun-Chu, Li Jong Ok and others.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was in the platform party.

Also seen on the platform were delegations of 9 foreign countries, including China, Cuba, Romania, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland.

Speaking at the rally, Paek Hak Rim, Vice Minister of the People's Armed Forces and Member of the Politburo, said, "The Korean War forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists, their sworn enemy, was a rigorous decisive battle to our people and a fierce modern war against aggression troops of imperialist allied forces armed with up-to-date combat equipment."

He stressed in his report:

"In the grim days of the war when a grave danger befell the fatherland and the people, our people and officers and men of the People's Army gave full scope to unexampled valor and mass heroism and unbreakable revolutionary spirit, in hearty response to the militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: 'Every effort for victory in the war!'"

The reporter recalled that in the hard time of the war against the United States' armed invasion, the fraternal Chinese people formed volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front under the banner of resist America and aid Korea to assist our people with blood.

He continued:

The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries also rendered our people sincere support and aid displaying the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Noting that not peace, but the dark clouds of war are hanging heavily over the Korean Peninsula, the reporter said the United States and south Korean junta are responsible for this.

The Vice Minister of the People's Armed Forces stressed:

"The Americans should discard the anachronistic desire and no more seek division and war and they should withdraw without delay from south Korea their troops and all destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and means of war in accordance with the demand of the Korean people and world progressive people and the United Nations resolution."

He urged all the people who desire security and peace of mankind to unite with each other, irrespective of political view, religious belief and social system, and determinedly rise up in a struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and safeguard world peace.

Chinese Delegation Feted

The DPRK Government on July 25 hosted a reception at the Chongryu Restaurant for the people's friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Speaking at the reception, Mr. Paek Hak Rim said:

"Great friendship of Korean and Chinese peoples which is based on the deep intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and has withstood all tests of history are developing in full bloom on a new, higher stage today. The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to China and the visit of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping to our country last year were historical events that further consolidated Korea-China friendship sealed in blood as firm as a monolith."

"The recent China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il upon the kind invitation of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang marked a new milestone that laid a foundation stone of eternal value for making the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship shine through generations," said Mr. Paek.

Mr. Hong Xuezhi, member, and Deputy Secretary General of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, former Deputy Commander of the Chinese People's

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DPRK Red Cross Rejects Seoul's "Overture"

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The DPRK Red Cross has rejected its south Korean counterpart's "proposal" to reopen the North-South Red Cross Talks for the solution of the problem of the families living separated in the north and the south, the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported on July 25.

In a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK on July 24, the DPRK Red Cross called the south Korean proposal "a masquerade under the veil of 'humanitarianism,' behind which lurks a sinister political purpose."

"Now the south Korean Red Cross Society is making a fuss over 'humanitarianism,' and 'resumption of the Red Cross talks,' shifting on to the other the responsibility for the rupture of the talks," said the statement.

Pyongyang proposed instead that the south Korean Red Cross apologize and admit its crimes in having driven to a rupture the North-South Red Cross talks in the 1970s, demand withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

It argued that the 39,000-member U.S. force stationed in south Korea is "the enemy of humanitarisnism" and called Chon "the human butcher."

The DPRK statement said, "We are willing to sit face to face with the south Korea Red Cross society for negotiation any time," if the south Koreans show a positive response to DPRK's sincere and just proposal.

Pyongyang Doesn't Attend World Anti-A-H Bomb Conf.

Pak Yong Si, Vice-chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, issued a talk on July 22 declaring that a DPRK delegation will not be sent to the World Conference against A-H Bombs opening in Japan.

Stating that the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference against A-H Bombs sent an invitation to the Korean National Peace Committee, requesting it to dispatch a delegation, he said:

The World Conference against A-H Bombs will be attended by delegates of peace organizations of many countries of the world.

But, according to a foreign press report, the Japanese authorities laid down an unreasonable condition to bar a delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee from attending the conference.

The Japanese Foreign and Justice ministers, touching upon the question of the entry of a delegation of our country into Japan on July 22, blabbed that it should submit a pledge not to conduct any political activity and it should be composed of non-political figures.

This is, indeed, a foolish talk.

Now people of many countries of the world promote friendship, freely visiting each other, irrespective of the difference of state and social system and the existence of state relations. Moreover, in the case of an international conference, it is an international usage and elementary common knowledge that the state of the venue issues visas to its attendants without any string attached and even provide possible conveniences. But, only in Japan styling herself a constitutional state, the shameful and outrageous act ignoring the elementary international usage is committed without hesitation.

The ridiculous utterances of the Japanese authorities are an intolerable insult to the sovereignty of an inviolable independent state and an open manifestation of the hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is also a shameful act that can be committed only by those going against the trend of the times in disregard of the desire of the world people.

The Korean National Peace Committee condemns the indiscreet utterances of the Japanese authorities attaching various political strings to our delegation's entry into Japan as a crude violation of international law and international usage and as a challenge to the world people who oppose nuclear war and desire peace.

It has already decided not to send its delegation to Japan.

The Japanese authorities will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

Tanzania, Mali, Guyana Won't Attend IPU Conf.

Tanzania, Mali and Guyana h recently declared that they w. not send delegations to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated for fall in Seoul.

The Tanzanian Government has already clarified its stand not to send any delegation to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul because it recognizes the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation and has no state relations with the south Korean junta, declared A.S. Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in his recent talk issued in connection with the scheme of the U.S. and south Korea to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul in the coming fall, the KCNA reported on Jul. 21.

He said:

Whether to go to Seoul to attend the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, or not, is a serious question to those countries which desire justice, peace and reunification of Korea.

On many occasions we called upon the socialist and non-aligned countries which had rejected the south Korean puppets to boycott the conference in Seoul.

As in the past, so in the future, too, we will have no relations with the south Korean puppet government and will support only the DPRK.

We express the belief that the parliamentary unions of all countries which treasure justice and peace would actively respond to the call of the DPRK not to go to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in south Korea.

Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a message of solidarity from Madi Sangare, President of the National Assembly of Mali, which declared the stand of the Republic of Mali refusing to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in south Korea, according to a KCNA dispatch dated July 22.

The message said:

The Malian people and their party the Malian People's Democratic Union, the Government and National Assembly of the Republic of Mali have developed friendly and cooperative relations with your country, always recognizing the Demo-

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By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

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Chapter Three
Immortal Exploits Performed In Cause of Kimilsungism

Author of Renaissance In the 20th Century

(Continued from the No.1,149 issue of The People's Korea)

The dance as an integral part of the opera is probably the best by world standards. Wonderful artistic harmony of charm, gracefulness and rhythm and the refined skill of dancers are nothing short of the acme of perfection. In particular, the dance performance both in the moonlit night scene and in the fancy scene bears a resemblance to a masterpiece of painting that contains a profound philosophy. Perhaps, even the world-famous "Swan Lake" and "Firebird" can hardly be as good as it.

The orchestral play, too, rises far above the European level. Without seeing the musical note in the dark change throughout the nearly three hours' play the orchestra maintains a perfect ensemble, with no confusion in tempo and rhythm. This is, indeed, a miraculous success.

The stage setting of the opera bespeaks the crown of artistry. It is the summit of the fine arts of realism no one has ever seen or imagined.

It is not a mere artistic presentation but is a great life, a beautiful nature, and the reality of Korea.

From olden times they say that a master painting shows the laws of nature and the truth of life through the medium of every single line and colour.

The stage decoration of Korean opera is literally an epical picture which brings to light the truth of nature and society. "A Flower Girl" is the unique star and king of opera.

Neither ancient Roman culture nor the art of Renaissance can be an equal in its artistic excellence to Korean opera. No genius of art would be able to open up such a notably original realm of art as Korean opera.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il traversed an unbeaten path of opera revolution which has ushered in a new epoch of opera in the 20th century. The result is that the world culture follows a new track for the first time in its history, with European opera being overpowered.

His miraculous success in arts is not confined to opera.

He has effected a revolutionary change in film production.

The motion picture is often called a comprehensive art.

Film uses richer and more varied means and methods of artistic presentation than any other forms of art by incorporating in itself the descriptive power of literature, the rhythmic force of fine arts and applying a series of scientific and technological principles. This all-inclusive art, however, has been commercialized in many countries, where skilful acting, drama direction, scenario writing and the latest achievements of science are subordinated entirely to increasing the commercial value of films.

But in Korea film is not a commodity item at all. In this country, films take up urgent and important questions of the revolution and construction at an opportune time and give them correct answers. Thus, they keep the pace of development ahead of the reality and serve as a powerful means of mobilizing the masses effectively.

This is clear to me from a number of feature films including "Mt. Paekdu", "Star of Korea", "An Jung Gun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" and "The Fourteenth Winter" which I saw on my last visit.

A signal event that deserves special mention in Korean film is that it projected a superb artistic portrayal of the image of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution and construction.

Seeing his revolutionary activities on the screen is not only the desire of the Korean people, but the long-cherished hope of the progressive people across the world. So the life-like delineation of his revolutionary activities gives a great delight to the advocates of Kimilsungism and all progressive-minded friends the world over who respect and revere him.

Korea is developing new forms of film which lend a strong impetus to the advancement of Juche-oriented art to suit the aim of film production and the thoughts and artistic sentiments of the people.

It is notable in every Korean film that the rich possibilities of its artistic presentation are given a fullest scope and that its methods and means of expression function to the highest degree, making its cinematic characteristics distinct.

The delicate emotional and psychological world of characters, for instance, vividly comes over through theme songs and other appropriate musical compositions which are adapted for films, for they carry with them powerful emotional effect and rich expression.

Film is literally the art of life, the art of actions.

In all films, the thoughts, feelings and psychological emotions of the heroes are well manifested in their life and their character is formed in the development of a constant movement towards their goal. This is one of the specific features of the Korean film.

For this reason, Korean films truthfully portray the realities of Korea and the independent and creative lives of the people that move forward, performing the miracles and innovations every day.

The history of Korean cinematics spans only three decades. But the successes scored in this field are shining brightly as a pyramid in the cultural chronicle of the world. Korean films are certainly an example of world films.

Marvelous are the achievements gained in music, dance and fine arts which embody the brilliant aesthetic thoughts of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

In former days the circus served to gratify the vulgar tastes of the propertied people. This is why even today when the 21st century is in the offing, people who profess a cultured taste refuse to treat the circus as a branch of art. In Korea this circus is now developing rapidly as an art which gives cultural education to the people in keeping with their healthy and elevated aesthetic requirements.

A scene of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise"

All items of Korean circus inspire people with boundless courage, daring and romanticism of life. They are fascinating and have no equal in any other country.

The music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" is an entirely new type of work so far unknown in the history of music and dance production of the world. It is a combination of a drama tale with a comprehensive music and dance performance which has put together excellent pieces of popular tunes and dances in a large ensemble. In this way this grand artistic work shows in width and depth the socialist Korea advancing under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

This work is a special monument of the Kimilsungist era which is an epitome of all the successes achieved by Korea in the theatrical art and graphically demonstrates the high standard of the revolutionary, popular and modern music and dancing art of Korea.

As every visitor to Korea says in unison, Korea is the beacon of socialist national fine arts and a model of revolutionary fine arts.

In contrast with the abstract fine art which force people to waste time searching for something in paintings that are anything but paintings, what sublimities the fine arts dedicated to independent human life have attained!

The mosaic murals of the Metro, the Grand Theatre and the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, the ornamental sculptures that catch the eye everywhere, and so on. It is not too much to say that the whole land of Korea is a fine art exhibition.

Korea is indeed at its height in all fields of literature and art—literature, film, opera, fine arts, play, music, dance and circus.

It is by no means easy that the national culture of a country should make such a remarkable progress in all its branches in a short period of time to throw its dazzling rays all over the world.

By nature, literature and art which is an expression of human consciousness does not develop in the same way as the economy grows or science and technology progress.

Science and technology and the economy develop continuously on the basis of the achievements of the preceding times, but the prosperity of literature and art as a reflection of the spirit of the times is guaranteed primarily by the greatness and vitality of the thoughts of the times as well as by the legacies of the past.

A great art is produced by great thoughts and under great leadership.

The literature and art of Korea has achieved all-round efflorescence and development thanks to the Juche literary thoughts of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the wise guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who incarnates these thoughts most perfectly.

From the first days of his revolutionary activities, the great leader President Kim Il Sung deeply appreciated the role of literature and art in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and attached great importance to the revolutionary literary and artistic activities. In consequence, the Juche traditions of literature and art were established amid the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Inheriting these traditions of literature and art, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il formulated a Juche-oriented line and policy on literature and art to build a popular and revolutionary literature and art successfully without regard to any established formulas or propositions, and efficiently mobilized cultural workers and artists for their implementation.

A born genius in aesthetics, he was fully acquainted with the Juche thoughts on literature and art already in his early years. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the contemporary needs, the aspirations of the popular masses and the law-governed process of development of literature and art, he conceived a great plan for revamping the literature and art of Korea along Juche lines.

He advanced a daring policy for bringing about deep-going changes to abolish the old ways and create Korea's own original things in the contents, forms, creative systems and methods and all other spheres of literature and art.

The tireless studies and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to carry out epoch-making changes in literature and art were especially notable in the process of creating the original, new-type operas.

The old-fashioned operas could not meet the requirements and ideological and aesthetic needs of our contemporaries, for they had come into being in the aristocratic society of Europe and served for a long time to satisfy the tastes of the wealthy ruling circles.

He made up his mind to destroy the conventional forms of the old operas in a bold way in order to create new, revolutionary operas easy for the people to understand.

Thus, he organized and led the creative work to build a new type of operas on the principle of making a fresh start from scratch. This was a revolution in operas.

This is how the new form of operas, the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas, were born for the first time in history, which cast the working masses, independent human beings, as the central characters and which organically combine stanzaed songs and *pangchang* that are national flavoured and to the liking of the people, graceful national dances and three-dimensional stage art.

The "Sea of Blood"-type operas are revolutionary and to the liking of the people through and through in content and national and popular in form and yet congenial to the modern aesthetic sense.

Many writers and artists of Korea speak proudly of the great trouble taken by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in creating the new form of operas and of his scrupulous direction in the work. He gave guidance hundreds of times in the course of creating the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" alone. In the course of this guidance he did not overlook any detail of the thousands of kinds of elements for representation such as the selection of words for the libretto, distribution of parts among the actors, singing, instrumental music, direction of singing and dancing, stage setting, costume, use of technical equipment, and the ways of permanent preservation of the opera.

Speaking about the words of a piece of music, he said they must be so well composed as to be sung even several centuries later and encouraged the writers and musicians to create excellent songs of a world standard.

In order to select 47 pieces of music for the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood", the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il listened to more than 1,000 songs and gave concrete instruction as to how to improve them, thus leading the composers to perfect them.

In order to finish up the one scene where Ul Nam is shot by the Japanese and falls, he gave directions on 21 occasions. Indeed, this is in itself a solemn epic.

The sagacity of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is deeper than the Mediterranean or the Pacific and his genius is higher than the Himalayas.

Because they were created under the guidance of a gifted thinker-and genius of art produced by the 20th century, the revolutionary "Sea of Blood"-type operas of Korea today

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L. American Regional Symposium On Korean Reunification Held in Mexico

A Latin American regional symposium on the question of Korean reunification was held at the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World in Mexico over June 14-15 at the proposal of Luis Echeverria, ex-President of Mexico and President of the Socio-Economic Study Centre.

The symposium was attended by 20 delegations and delegates from 13 countries – Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Chile and Mexico – and over 200 men of political, social, academic and press circles of Mexico.

An opening speech of the chief of the economic study room of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World was followed by a keynote report of Carlos Perez Herrera, Foreign Affairs Advisor to the Panamanian President.

The head of the Korean delegation made a congratulatory speech, and speeches were made there.

The reporter and speakers exposed the nature and danger of the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea and stressed that south Korea is a complete colony of the U.S.

They held that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea is a prerequisite to reunification of Korea.

They unanimously stressed that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

A letter to him was adopted at the symposium.

An appeal to the political parties, public organizations, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and to the United Nations was adopted there.

Keynote Report

Carlos Perez Herrera, Advisor for Foreign Affairs to the President of Panama, made a keynote report at the seminar.

Noting that the U.S. interference and "policy of strength" for defending its "vital interests" on the Korean Peninsula and its vicinity are pushing the situation in this region to the brink of war, he said:

The tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula at present evokes deep apprehensions among the world people who love justice and peace.

Should a war break out in Korea, it may easily expand into a global war, a nuclear war.

To remove the danger of war and preserve peace and security in Asia it is imperative, above all, to pay particular attention to the situation on the Korean Peninsula on the part of the world and to check and thwart the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance and rapidly create a favourable climate for the settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is a major obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the basic factor of the permanent danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States had the front to talk about "dialogue" between north and south Korea as if it were interested in Korea's reunification. But what it has in its mind is the wild ambition to keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base.

To force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and put an end to the U.S. policy of aggression and intervention towards Korea is a most urgent task of prime importance for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as well as for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States must withdraw its occupations troops from south Korea at an early date, accede to the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and renounce its policy of aggression and war towards Korea. This is a straight road to the reunification of Korea and a guarantee for a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities have not uttered a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, but are talking about "dialogue" and "unification." This is a sheer hypocrisy.

Dialogue is impossible as long as foreign occupationist forces remain there.

Anyone who truly wants Korea's reunification and peace and stability in Korea should demand the U.S. troops' pull-out before he says other words.

Noting that early this year the political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a joint statement proposing the convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organisations in north and south Korea, he affirmed full support to this patriotic initiative in the name of political parties, organisations, public, press and academic circles in Latin America. He stressed:

Korea should be reunified into one not only for the ardent desire of the Korean people and their fundamental interests but also for a lasting peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It should be reunified on the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification in accordance with the agreed points of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

When the DCRK is founded, there will appear on the Korean Peninsula a non-aligned, peace-loving, unified independent state which does not depend on foreign forces.

In conclusion the reporter called upon the peoples, governments, political parties, organisations, public, press and academic circles of all countries of Latin America to join them in their solidarity with the cause of peace on the Korean Peninsula and with the Korean people's cause of reunification.

Speeches

Jaime Estevez, Chief of Economic Study of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, made an opening address and many personages made speeches at the seminar.

Carlos Morales, Director of the International Department of the Radical Party of Chile, said:

In his report to the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung made a proposal to reunify the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The struggle for the reunification of Korea is waged by the Korean people, but we people in Latin America and Caribbean region should encourage their struggle.

Latin America should express solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

Felix Eloy Torres, First Vice-President of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism and Second Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Venezuela, pointed out:

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy serve as a patriotic state building programme to bring a unified state and bright future to the Korean people.

When the proposal is carried into effect and the ten-point policy is realised, the Korean people will put an end to the tragedy caused by the division and record the history of a new Korea, reunified, independent, democratic, neutral and peace-loving.

Moises Evaristo Orozco Leal, President of the Action of Solidarity against Armament and Nuclear War of Guatemala, emphasized:

We support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state put forward by respected President Kim Il Sung and condemn the manoeuvres to divide Korea into two for ever.

The peace-loving people of the world should express solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and support the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by respected President Kim Il Sung.

Antonio Tenorio Adame, Director of the Mexican Institute of History of Agriculture, said:

The world peace-loving people and the international organisations that value justice and democracy should further strengthen all forms of international solidarity movement to support more actively the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and democratisation of the south Korean society.

Appeal

An appeal to the political parties, public organisations, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and to the United Nations was adopted at the symposium.

Noting that the U.S. policy of interference gave rise to the Korean problem and it is the chief obstacle to its solution, the appeal says:

The United States is working to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and stage joint military exercises in this region, and it is scheming to deploy even neutron bombs in south Korea. This is a grave factor which leads this region to the brink of war.

The strained situation created on the Korean Peninsula is getting more acute due to the aggressive acts of the Reagan administration.

The purpose of the tripartite military alliance projected by the United States is to commit aggression on Asia and, in case such aggressive act is perpetrated, this might touch off a nuclear war not only in the Asian region but on the global scale.

We attendants at the Latin American regional symposium appeal to the political parties, public organisations, governments and parliaments of all countries of the world and to the United Nations to support the reunification of Korea on the following principles:

1) Korea belongs to the Korean people. Therefore, we should seek the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their military equipment.

2) We should reject and check the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and go over to an action to stop the joint military exercises in this region which may be the source of a new global war.

3) The United States openly threatens that it would deploy neutron weapons' in south Korea. We should oppose the deployment of neutron weapons in south Korea.

4) We should stage a staunch movement against war and nuclear weapons and for world peace and security.

5) We should support the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the only way to guarantee a permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Fernando Maldonado, International Secretary of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador, stated:

The U.S. imperialists must replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw their troops from south Korea.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a very wise and just one.

It gives clear answers to complex problems arising from the existence of the two different systems in the north and south.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, noted:

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States; it is thoroughly subjugated to the United States in political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields.

The so-called "regime" in south Korea has neither sovereignty nor independence.

Francisco de Asis Fernandez, Secretary General of the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee among Peoples, said:

We voice firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to reunify the country under the wise guidance of respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Angel Castro Lavarello, Chairman of the National Liberation Front of Senator of Peru, declared:

The U.S. imperialists' strategy to bring into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance is closely connected with their moves to form "collective security system" of the Asian and Pacific region.

We vehemently condemn the scheme to frame up the three-way military alliance, which is contradictory to the unanimous desire of the world peace-loving people.

Dr. Gilberto Zapata Isaza, Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, stated:

For his work for peace and for world peace Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and marshal, is praised as a symbol of greatness.

For the happiness of the peace-loving people he has to bare the imperialist moves and proved in practice that imperialism can and must be defeated.

Besides, Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, professor of Philosophy at the Central University of Venezuela, Julio Antonio Muriente Perez, delegate of the Puerto Rico Socialist Party, Costa, and Alfredo Romero Castilla, professor at the Autonomous University of Mexico, spoke at the seminar.

(Continued from page 2)

are perfect and faultless and the acme of art.

Thanks to the burning creative enthusiasm and seasoned leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the old forms and systems of literature and art stiffened like the pyramids over long centuries have crumbled down and many perfect works of literature and art so far unheard-of and unknown to humanity have been produced.

It is a great wonder that the four great revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood", "A Flower Girl", "Tell O Forest" and "A True Daughter of the Party" were produced within slightly more than a year in Korea. This is something impossible for other countries to do in scores of years and even in many centuries.

The production of excellent pieces of music which will be handed down generation after generation for centuries, the revolutionary change taking place in all spheres of music, dance, drama, film, fine arts and so on, and all other things are unthinkable apart from the name of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Under his brilliant guidance, mass literary and artistic activities are also developing rapidly in Korea today. In Korea, every people factories, farm villages, fishermen's settlements, schools and other places, there are amateur art circles reminiscent of professional art troupes and life and work are interwoven with songs and dances.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a literary and artistic genius of the 20th century and a giant of literature and art who has made a great contribution to the treasure house of human culture.

Human history and the history of culture and art of the world will record him as the initiator of the socialist Renaissance of the 20th century to be remembered for ever and ever.

(To be continued)

U.S. Meets Greater Defeat, If It Breaks a New War:

DPRK Vice Min. of People's Armed Forces

A report was made by Paek Hak Rim, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces, at the central meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War held in Pyongyang on July 26, KCNA reported.

He noted in the report that the Korean War forced upon the Korean people by the U.S., their sworn enemy, was a rigorous decisive battle to the Korean people and a fierce modern war against aggression troops of imperialist allied forces armed with up-to-date combat equipment.

In an attempt to stifle the young Republic in its cradle, the U.S. fell upon Korea frantically by mobilizing large forces more than 2 million strong—one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their airforce, the greater part of their Pacific fleet and mercenaries of their 15 satellite countries under the cloak of "United Nations forces" as well as the south Korean puppet army—and great quantities of ultra-modern combat equipment and resorting to barbaric methods and means of war.

In the grim days of the war when a grave danger befell the fatherland and the people, the reporter said, the Korean people full scope to unexampled valor and mass heroism and unbreakable revolutionary spirit, in hearty response to the militant call of President Kim Il Sung: "Every Effort for Victory in the War!"

He recalled that in the hard time of the war against the U.S. armed invasion, the fraternal Chinese people formed volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front under the banner of resist America and aid Korea to assist the Korean people with blood and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries also rendered the Korean people sincere support and aid by displaying the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

In face of the heroic struggle waged by the Korean people and People's Army under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung with international support and encouragement, the U.S. suffered a serious blow and finally fell on their knees before the Korean people.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great victory of the military idea of self-reliant defence of President Kim Il Sung and a shining fruition of his wise leadership and outstanding military art.

In the whole period of the war he put forward original policies and ways for increasing in every way the political, economic and military potentials of the country and organising and mobilising all efforts to victory in the war and wisely led the whole Party and the entire people to their implementation.

In the grim days of the war he personally went out to the forefront and skilfully organised and commanded the operations and battles of People's Army units with his superb sweep, enabling the People's Army to deal one crushing blow after another to the enemy, always tightly holding the initiative in the battles.

The historical victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated to the world the invincibility of the Korean people and People's Army advancing for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism, closely united with one idea and purpose around the Party and the leader and clearly showed that no force could subdue a people who rose up in a cause of justice with a tight hold on their destiny.

By knocking down the U.S. the Korean in the great Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people and People's Army firmly defended the freedom and independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation and safeguarded peace in Asia and the world, shattered to smithereens the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and started it on the downhill.

Noting that not peace, but the dark clouds of war are hanging heavily over the country, and not reunification, but division continues there still today when 30 years have passed since the armistice, the reporter said that this is entirely because of the criminal acts of the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique.

He pointed out that the U.S. manoeuvres of aggression and war in Korea have of late reached a more grave stage.

He said:

The U.S. imperialists have set forth the criminal creation of "two Koreas" as the basic strategy of their Korean policy and are working viciously for their realisation. They are displaying feverish activities in the international arena, too, to have the division of Korea legalised.

The U.S. imperialists are motivated by their "two Koreas" plot in scheming to hold the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul in October. Their scheme to convene this conference in Seoul at all costs in defiance of the opposition of many member nations of the union is a political intrigue to attach the label of "independent state" to the south Korean puppet regime, a tool of their colonial rule devoid of sovereignty, and an insidious buffoonery to use the Chon Du Hwan military fascists for maintaining their colonial rule and justifying their policies of war and division.

The political intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to abuse the inter-parliamentary conference for justifying their colonial rule over south Korea and "two Koreas" plot must be decisively checked and frustrated.

The reporter stressed:

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay in south Korea.

They should discard the anachronistic desire and no more seek division and war and they should withdraw without delay from south Korea their troops and all destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and means of war in accordance with the demand of the Korean people and world progressive people and the United Nations resolution.

They should be mindful that if they eventually unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, defying our repeated warnings, they will sustain greater defeat than in the war of the 50s.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of our country is to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and founding the DCRK with the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

The situation demands that the people who desire security and peace of mankind should all unite with each other, irrespective of political view, religious belief and social system, and determinedly rise up in a struggle for checking and frustrating the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and safeguarding world peace.

All the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world should form an anti-U.S. united front and deal a collective blow at the U.S. imperialists so that they cannot freely launch other countries and ignite a war.

All the anti-imperialist independent forces should wage a resolute struggle to check and thwart the frantic arms expansion and war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, dismantle the aggressive military bases in other countries, get the U.S. troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons withdrawn disorganise all military blocs, create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world and realise universal and total disarmament.

Our people who won great victories in the national liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists and in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists by fighting in firm unity with the world revolutionary peoples will constantly strengthen unity and militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in their future external activities.

30th Anniv. of Victory in Korean War: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Jul. 27 dedicated an editorial to the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War, KCNA reported.

In an editorial titled "U.S. Imperialism Must Renounce Its Policies of Aggression and War and Withdraw from South Korea at Once" Rodong Sinmun said:

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of our country and in the history of the anti-imperialist revolutionary war in the world.

It was a victory of the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his military idea of self-reliance in national defence, and a brilliant fruition of his wise leadership and unique military art.

By winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people smashed to smithereens the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S., started it on the downgrade and ushered in an era of new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the editorial said, and continued:

The armistice agreement envisages the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue. But the U.S. imperialists, continually entrenched in south Korea, are persistently following the line of aggression against our people.

Stating themselves "protector," the U.S. imperialists try to justify their military occupation of south Korea, and advertise their arms build-up and armament expansion as one for coping with the "threat of southward invasion" and "military predomunance" of the north.

This is a sheer nonsense designed to whitewash their military occupation of south Korea and war policy toward it. The U.S. imperialists are aggressors who have illegally occupied one half of other's territory far off U.S. mainland. Never have the Korean people requested their "protection."

With nothing can they cover up their true color as occupationists and aggressors or shirk their responsibility for disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

Noting that the U.S. is the real ruler seizing all powers and lording it over in south Korea, the editorial went on:

The Chon Du Hwan group is now making big noise, saying that the 70th Inter-Parliamentary conference will be held in Seoul in the coming October.

South Korea is unfit for a meeting of dignified independent and sovereign states.

In scheming to hold the conference in Seoul the U.S. imperialists seek to create "two Koreas" by legalizing the puppet regime and give a shot in the arm to the Chon Du Hwan group now driven into a quagmire, isolated within and without.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policies of aggression are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people, the basic factor disturbing peace in Korea and a decisive obstacle to the reunification of our country.

In conclusion the editorial said:

The U.S. imperialists must give up their anachronistic policies of occupation and war moves, and withdraw without delay from south Korea, taking along all means of war including nuclear weapons and their aggression forces, as called for by the armistice agreement and the U.N. resolution.

They must renounce the split-tist "two Koreas" line, stop supporting the Chon Du Hwan group, the target of curse and denunciation of the people, and take hands off Korea.

The United States must accede to our proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement so as to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and have the Korean issue peacefully settled.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently follow the road of war in disregard of the lesson of history 30 years ago and in defiance of our people's just demand, our people will answer them with a decisive retaliation.

"People's Daily's" Editorial

Beijing July 27 (KCNA)—The Chinese "People's Daily" July 27 carried an editorial titled "The Desire of the Korean People for an Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Will Surely Be Realized" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

With their great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people not only defended the independence and freedom of their fatherland, but also made a great contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the editorial noted, and said:

Over the past 30 years the Korean people, adhering to the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK rapidly healed the war wounds, vigorously advanced along the road of the socialist revolution and construction and thereby achieved brilliant successes.

Today the Korean people are striving to hit the vast targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan, while intensifying the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions along the road indicated at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the international arena, the Government of the DPRK is pursuing an independent foreign policy, opposing imperialism and colonialism and strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries.

The international prestige of the DPRK is rising higher day by day.

The Chinese people sincerely rejoice over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people and draw great encouragement from them.

Referring to the efforts made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK over the past 30 years to realize the sacred cause of reunifying the fatherland independently and peacefully, it continues:

The United States must withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Chinese people are deeply convinced that no matter how tortuous the road would be, the national expectation of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will surely be realised.

China and Korea are friendly neighbours linked by the same mountain and the same river and the peoples of China and Korea are close brothers who go through thick and thin together.

In the past days of the war and in the present period of socialist construction, the peoples of the two countries have always advanced in firm unity, supporting and joining hands with each other.

The Chinese people greatly value the traditional friendship with the Korean people.

As in the past, so in the future, the Chinese people will resolutely support the Korean people till they have won final victory in the just struggle to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

U.S. Atrocities during Korean War

On July 27, 1953, the United States signed the Armistice Agreement, acknowledging its surrender to the Korean people before the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The proud glory and shining victory of the Korean people against the U.S. aggressors were entirely attributable to President Kim Il Sung.

During the war, the Americans perpetrated indiscriminate bombing and bombardment, taking as the target everything in the DPRK from industrial establishments to schools, hospitals and even women doing their washing and children going to school, resorting even to bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Here is the only part of their atrocities:

On June 18, 1950, a week before the start of the war, Dulles made an inspection trip along the 38th parallel to conduct the last-minute check-up on U.S.'s scheme for starting a war against the young DPRK.

Pyongyang lies in ruins by the indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. planes.

Innocent children became victims of U.S. atrocities.

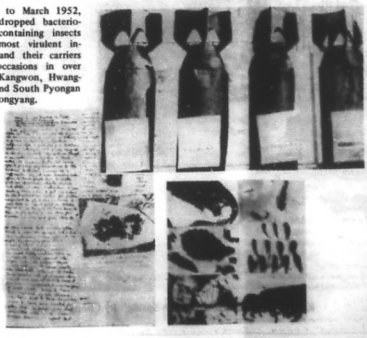
An operational map worked out by the Americans in 1949 for aggression on the northern half of the DPRK.

In violation of international law, the United States murdered a great number of prisoners of war.

"There are a lot about the Korean War as yet to come out. There are lots of interesting things. Researchers and history people began to get more and more American papers. There has always been the only one version in the West as to how the war began. There is now a new argument about how the war began. You could make a good case that the war was started by Syngman Rhee." –John William Powell, in his interview with The People's Korea, July 3, 1982–

"If I refer to June 1950 as the 'official' start of the war, this is because my own investigations prove beyond any doubt that the war really started in the early summer of 1949. ROK troops made hundreds of attacks along the whole length of the 38th Parallel, ranging from low-level harrassing attacks to test the North's defences, to others involving several battalions in holding some of the 'jump-off' especially along the eastern coast, to those aimed at seizing strategic heights as 'jump off' points for the further all-scale invasion. The ROK troops succeeded in some cases in holding some of the 'jump-off' positions until June 25, 1950." –Wilfred Burchett, in his contribution to The People's Korea, June 26, 1982–

From January to March 1952, the Americans dropped bacteriological bombs containing insects infected with most virulent infectious germs and their carriers on over 700 occasions in over 400 places of Kangwon, Hwanghae and North and South Pyongan provinces and Pyongyang.



Korean Nationals in Japan and "Alien Registration Law"

(Continued from the No. 1,148 issue of The People's Korea)

Unnecessary Alien Registration Renewal System

As a result of partial amendments to the Alien Registration Law last year, the validity period of alien registration certificate has been extended from three to five years. This is a step forward in the measure of the Japanese authorities toward resident foreigners.

However, the resident Koreans have lived in Japan for a long time and have their livelihoods here on. Therefore, there is no reason to obligate resident Koreans to apply for confirmation of their registration.

The registration renewal system was introduced as a means of investigating resident Koreans as to their political tendencies and keeping a watch on them.

According to the authorities concerned, the system of confirmation of resident foreigners' registration aims to regularly examine whether the entries in the registration card are in accord with the actual facts, and correct them in case a registered item is not in accord with fact.

Therefore, the Alien Registration Law states that the mayor or headman of the city, ward, town or village, shall only confirm facts entered in the originals held by local governments according to the applications for confirmation of registration in case he finds reason enough to doubt the registered facts, but also can make competent officials investigate registrants.

In this case, a mayor or headman can ask a registrar appear before the authorities.

After the confirmation of registration, an alien registration certificate is renewed according to the original and issued.

In a reissued alien registration certificates, the year of registration renewal ("13" in 1982) and the serial number are entered.

Alien registration certificates are issued to all foreign nationals 16 years of age or over (14 years of age or over until Sep. 30, 1982).

A new photo of the certificate holder is sticked to a renewed certificate and a fingerprint is newly registered in it.

A registrar is required to submit two copies of his photo. One is sticked to the certificate and another to the original.

The livelihoods of resident Koreans are based in Japan. They differ from other resident foreigners in this respect. This means that there is no reason or necessity for any resident Koreans to be obligated to apply for confirmation of registration.

The authorities concerned obligate resident foreigners to make an application for registration in case there is a change in any 12 of the 17 items, including address, name, nationality, occupation, status of residence, period of stay, name and location of office, within 14 days after such a change takes place. Nevertheless, resident foreigners are obligated to renew their registration.

Resident foreigners are allowed to report any change in the remaining five items including the name of householder at a time when they renew their registration or a change in other items has taken place.

If it is necessary for the authorities to check on the status and residences of foreign residents, the system of registration of changes in registration alone will suffice.

When a system of special permanent residence has been introduced, by which the period of residence has been abolished, it is unreasonable that application for confirmation of registered matters should be required every five years (three years in the previous period).

Even a high-ranking official said:

It is unreasonable to obligate resident Koreans who are granted special permanent residence to registration.

In the U.K. those foreigners from the British Commonwealth of Nations, whose period of stay is not limited are not obligated to register. In France the term of validity of the permit of special residence which is granted to the grantees of permanent residence is 10 years.

The Japanese authorities should abolish the renewal system of registration.

Regular examination of registered matters under the pretext of the confirmation of registration is a heavy burden on resident foreigners and puts them to inconvenience.

Resident Koreans are obligated to apply for confirmation of registration is a heavy burden on resident foreigners and puts them to inconvenience.

Resident Koreans are obligated to appy for confirmation of registration at the municipal, war, town, or village offices. They have to submit two copies of their photographs.

Whenever they apply for confirmation of registration, they have their fingerprints taken—their fingerprints are already registered in the originals.

The Residence Register Law aims to confirm the residence and status of Japanese people.

The Alien Registration Law is said to be similar in nature to the Residence Register Law.

The Residence Register Law doesn't require the Japanese to apply for regular confirmation of registration.

They are simply obligated to report when they change their residences or they have babies. It is because the Japanese authorities don't see any need to do so.

The Residence Register Law doesn't obligate the Japanese to submit copies of photos and have their fingerprints taken.

Heavy Obligation Imposed on Minors

As a result of a partial amendment to the Alien Registration Law last year, the age of resident foreigners who are obliged to comply with the regulations, is now raised from 14 to 16. These regulations include: Always to carry an alien registration certificate and to make an application for a renewal of the registration certificate.

However, because of the actual conditions of resident Korean minors and children, the age of compulsory registration should be raised to 20 years, or at least to 18.

Korean minors should be exempted from those regulations which involve undue heavy punishments.

The Japanese Government requires that all resident foreigners above the age of 16 comply with the regulations of the Alien Registration Law. This makes it possible for the Japanese Government to punish any undesirable foreigners on the pretext of violation of the law. Thus it intends to make investigation possible for reasons of maintaining public peace and order.

Thus, the Japanese competent authorities deliberately have demanded that Korean minors and in particular, uniformed students of Korean schools, present their alien registration certificates without any reason at all. The number of these cases is increasing. This is precisely because foreign minors, Korean minors in particular, are obligated to comply with the Alien Registration Law.

As a result of the amendment to the Alien Registration Law last year, the law is applied to Koreans above the age of 16 years. This doesn't mean any change in the nature of the Alien Registration Law or in the Japanese Government's stance toward resident Koreans.

In the light of the actual application of the Alien Registration Law since its enactment and the Japanese Government's treatment of resident Koreans, the measure to raise the age of resident foreigners who are obligated to comply with the law is meant to investigate and prosecute offenders, Koreans more efficiently. It will be clear that obligatory regulations of the law can be strictly applied even to minors above the age.

In the 96th Diet, opposition Dietmen urged that the lowest age of resident foreigners who were obligated to comply with the Alien Registration Law be at least 18 years. But this proposal met with a flat denial by the Government.

The Japanese Government cited the following as reasons for maintaining the age for the law's application:

". . . Almost all resident foreigners have junior high school education or corresponding education . . . and broaden their independent social activities when they reach the age of 16," "There are many foreigners who land in Japan alone at the age of 16 or thereabout," "Those foreigners should be registered and controlled according to the Alien Registration Law," and "There are a large number of illegal entrants who are under 16 years of age." (Otaka, government representative on the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives)

Resident Korean minors are deliberately treated as if they were foreign entrants to Japan. No measures to remedy this situation are taken.

Resident Korean minors have lived in Japan where they were born. As Japanese youth and students, Korean minors make their livelihoods after graduating high schools when generally they are 18 years old.

The Japanese Labor Standards Act and many other laws are applicable to persons above the age of 18. The age at which Japanese are given certificates, licenses, and so on is, generally, 18 years.

The Japanese civil law and the Juvenile Act legally protect those youth and students under 19 years old as minors. In particular, special legal protective measures are taken for those under 18 years old. In the civil law, those under 20 years of age are referred to parental authority as legally incompetent. In the Juvenile Act, minors are objects of protection.

In criminal cases, minors are mainly dealt with by the family court. No death penalty is imposed on minors. A sentence of an indefinite period for minors is from 10 to 15 years.

Under the Child Welfare Act, those under 18 years old are treated as juveniles and are required to be placed under protection and guidance.

Under the children's allowance act and the children's dependency allowance act, those under 18 years of age are entitled to public financial support under special conditions.

There is no special reason whatsoever to make districtions between the age of minors in these laws and that in the Alien Registration Law.

In addition, it should be taken into consideration that young people receive virtual compulsory education until they are 18 years old when they graduate from high school. Socially, they are placed under the supervision and protection of this parents and schools.

In this way there is ample legal reason why the age of resident Korean minors for compliance with the Alien Registration Law, should be raised.

However, Korean minors under the protection of their parents, are obligated like adults to make an application for registration on various items, carry their alien registration certificates and present them when they are requested to do so. Those who violate the law are punished, too, like adults.

This violates Paragraph 3, Article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Covenant A), which stipulates as follows:

"Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions."

The National Liaison Council on Affairs of the Alien Registration Law pointed out in its petition dated Aug. 17, 1981, to the Minister of Justice, that the ministry should consider raising the age at which foreigners are obligated to comply with the law (to carry the alien registration certificate, fingerprinting requirement, etc.) to 18 or 20 years. (To be continued)

Korean Painting "No. 5 Weir in Spring" By Chong Gwang Yun

Resident Korean Arrested for Refusal to Be Fingerprinted

On July 5 a resident Korean college special lecturer was arrested by the Shimogamo Police Station in Kyoto Prefecture on charges of violating the "Alien Registration Law" as he refused to be fingerprinted.

He was Kim Myong Gwan, special lecturer at the Kyoto Seika Junior College.

He lost his alien registration certificate and made an application for the reissuance of a registration certificate on July 7, 1981 to the head of Sakyo Ward, Kyoto City, when he refused to have his fingerprint taken. Then came his arrest on July 5.

The Kyoto headquarters of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on the same day lodged a strong protest with the Shimogamo Police authorities against the unjustifiable arrest of Mr. Kim and demanded his immediate release.

On July 7, a Kyoto committee to defend the human rights of resident Koreans issued a statement in which it demanded Mr. Kim's release.

The fingerprinting system constitutes the backbone of the Alien Registration Law as well as the obligation always to carry the certificate.

The system has been criticized as an inhuman system, allowing as it does resident Koreans to be treated as "potential criminals."

The abolition of the fingerprinting system has been urgently requested here. Strong demand is voiced for the amendment of the Alien Registration Law.

So far, some 160 local government assemblies (as of the beginning of July) have adopted resolutions demanding abolition of the fingerprinting system.

The Chairmen of 10 Prefectural Assemblies, including the Tokyo and Hokkaido and Kanagawa prefectural assemblies, met and adopted a resolution for the purpose and submitted to the Japanese Government.

The National Liaison Council on Affairs of the Alien Registration Law organized by local-government workers (workers of 44 prefectural government offices) has repeatedly requested the government authorities to abolish the fingerprinting system or to reduce the frequency of fingerprinting.

Ha Chang Ok, Director of the Social Affairs Department of Chongryun on July 8 issued a statement on the arrest of Kim Myong Gwan.

He said in his statement in part:

Kim Yong Gwan's arrest on charges of violating the Alien Registration Law is an unjustifiable suppression by the Japanese police authorities fo violate the human rights of resident Koreans and harm their dignity.

The fingerprinting system as well as the obligation for Koreans always to carry alien registration certificates, reveals its main nature as a public peace and order law.

This is an inhuman system which deals with resident Koreans as "potential criminals" and makes them feel insulted.

We demand as follows:

In the light of humanitarianism and the concept of international law, the Japanese authorities should stop the violation of human rights under the pretext of violation of the Alien Registration Law and fundamentally change the Alien Registration Law which obligates resident foreigners to be fingerprinted and always to carry their certificates.

Earlier, on July 7, socialist Dietman, referring to the unjustifiable arrest of Mr. Kim at a House of Representatives' Judicial Affairs Committee meeting, said that requiring foreign residents to be fingerprinted amounts to a human right violation . . . the fingerprinting system should be abolished.

He said that foreign residents might feel treated like criminals.

On July 17 the National Association or Mayors unanimously adopted a call for the abolition of the system requiring the fingerprinting of foreign residents.

The association held a two-day general meeting on July 13 and 14 in Tokyo. It also decided to ask the government to revise the Alien Registration Law so that foreign residents will not have to carry their registration certificates anytime, anyplace.

The Alien Registration Law requires foreigners (16 years of age or more) having lived in Japan for more than a year, law to register with their local ward or city offices and place their fingerprints in their certificates.

The law obligates resident foreigners to observe unduly legal regulations, which include mandatory fingerprinting and always carrying alien registration certificates.

When they reregister every five years, they are obligated to be fingerprinted. Those who violate this obligation are subjected to up to one year of imprisonment or penal servitude or fined up to 200,000 yen.

The alien registration system was introduced in 1947 together with the enactment of the Alien Registration Ordinance. At first, only a copy of his photo was required to be submitted when a foreigner made an application for registration.

Fingerprinting was introduced as part of the system of registering resident foreigners, in April 1952 when the former Alien Registration Ordinance was abolished to be replaced by the Alien Registration Law after the conclusion of the San Francisco peace treaty in 1951.

Due to a strong criticism of it, the fingerprinting system was actually enforced three years after the proclamation of the Alien Registration Law.

According to the Japanese Ministry of Justice, the mandatory fingerprinting requirement was introduced to prevent registration certificates and other official documents from being forged and ensure accuracy in the registration of foreigners.

It should be remembered, however, that the alien registration system is virtually aimed at Koreans residing in Japan. As of the end of March this year, the number of Koreans amounted to some 670,000, out of about 803,000 foreigners in Japan.

Article 14 of the Alien Registration Law stipulates that all resident foreigners should be fingerprinted.

Resident foreigners are obligated to have their fingerprints taken on their registration cards, registration certificates, etc. at the time when they make applications for initial registration, renewal or reissuance of registration certificates, or their confirmation.

This obligation is not stipulated in the Residence Registrar Law or in the Family Registration Act for the Japanese.

Fingerprinting is associated with criminal investigation. The mandatory fingerprinting requirement makes persons concerned feel insulted.

The Alien Registration Law obligates foreign nationals to register themselves on many matters including name, date of birth, sex, nationality and so on. Therefore, it is easy to identify a registrant by referring to matters registered. If the authorities introduced fingerprinting to identify foreigners, the same obligation should be imposed on Japanese to ensure accuracy in Japanese residence registration.

It is undeniable that the Alien Registration Law is aimed at keeping a watch on the activities of resident foreigners and controlling them.

So far 28 foreigners have refused to be fingerprinted. Among them are 23 resident Koreans.

At present 22 countries adopt a fingerprinting system in the world. A large number of countries have abolished it because of human rights problems.

Badly Burned Worker Saved in DPRK

The medical workers of the Anju County People's Hospital in South Pyongan Province in the DPRK restored to life a patient who had been unconscious after getting third degree burn over 50 per cent of his body, by transplanting more than 400 pieces of skin from over 220 persons a day, KCNA reported on Jul. 3.

It was on the night of June 3 that Pak In Ryol (20 years old), a worker of a power station, was carried into the hospital in a coma, having gotten burnt in an accident.

He was in a critical condition: He had a convulsive fit with high fever without any pulse, the sign of life.

At the hospital an emergency step was taken to rescue the patient from death.

A consultation of able medical workers was held and a scientific medical step was taken. The people's hospital made all efforts to restore him to life. Thanks to the warm love of the medical workers of the hospital and their high level of science and technique Pak In Ryol who had been regarded as hopeless came to his sense in a week after he was hospitalized, and finally he could receive skin transplanting operation.

Physicians began to take off pieces of their skin at the operation room from eight hours on the morning of June 27. This news was quickly spread and medical workers of the hospital, students who were undergoing training there and hundreds of working people of various strata vied with each other in offering pieces of their skin.

All workers of the hospital from the doctor in charge of the patient to the hospital primary party secretary, director and supply workers donated pieces of their skin for the patient. Some of them gave him four pieces of their skin.

More than 400 pieces of skin were transplanted to an ordinary worker.

Over 220 persons participated in the skin transplanting operation which continued till six hours 30 minutes in the afternoon that day.

Already widely known is a story that earlier a medical worker of the Anju County People's Hospital had set a beautiful example by removing the cornea from the eyes of his wife and children to restore eyesight of a blind patient.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Party, Gov't and Other Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 7 – 28)

MAY 7

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Si Hak, Member of, and Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to attend the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark

MAY 11

* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its vice-Chairman Li Bong Hui to attend the 31st Regular Meeting of the International Radio and Television Organization and the 58th Session of its Administrative Council held in Romania

MAY 13

* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, to visit China and Pakistan

MAY 14

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and France

* A delegation of the Communications Association of the Korean General Federation of Industrial Technology to attend the 38th All-Union Scientific Session of the A.S. Popov Scientific Technological Society of Radio, Electronics and Communications.

* A Party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Bong Ul, Secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK, to Romania

MAY 17

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Chu Hyon Ok to China.

* A joint delegation of Korean Industrial Trade Unions headed by Kim Guk Sam, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Workers of Korea and vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, to China

* A power industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Tae Hyon, vice-Minister of Power Industry, to attend a Symposium on Prospects of Energy of Third World Countries in Iran

MAY 21

* A Korean cultural delegation headed by vice-Minister of Culture and Art Choe Hak Rae left Pyongyang to Bulgaria and Algeria

MAY 25

* A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Kim Ung Sang, Chairman of the State Construction Commission, to attend the Second World Architectural Festival in Bulgaria

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Hong Hyong Jong to attend the 9th Coordination Committee Meeting of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool in Cyprus

MAY 28

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Myon Rye to attend the 6th Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Yugoslavia

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Song Rok to Thailand

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (MAY)

* A protocol of the 24th Session of the Permanent Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague

* The 1983-85 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana on May 5.

* A protocol of the 7th Session of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on May 10.

* A cultural exchange plan for 1983-84 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi on May 12.

* A 1983-84 plan for cooperation in health services, medical science and pharmacy was signed in Pyongyang on May 15 between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Federal Committee for Labour, Public Health and Social Security of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery for 1983 between the Governments of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Pyongyang on May 18.

* A protocol of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on May 24.

* A 1983-84 protocol on cooperation between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Romanian National Council of Radio and Television Broadcasting was signed in Bucharest on May 25.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Defector Interviewed

Mr. Kim Song Bae, a south Korean businessman who sought political asylum in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago, met the press in Pyongyang on July 13.

He told Korean and foreign reporters about his motive behind his defection to the northern half of the Republic and his impression of Pyongyang.

Present there were reporters of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other press organs, foreign journalists and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Follow excerpts from his interview with reporters: (Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)

Mr. Kim Song Bae, a south Korean businessman, on July 13 told the press in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Born in Seoul Mr. Kim graduated from the English Course of the Normal College of Seoul University in 1951 and served at the Health and Social Welfare Department of the Pusan City Hall and the Economic Planning Board.

After proceeding into the business circles he became the Executive Director of the Civil Engineering Company and Director of the Heating Facilities Sales Company and the Asian Rejuvenation Company, and agency, of the U.S. Lubrication Oil Company.

Motive of Defection

I decided to come over to the north, keenly realizing that the north, the land of independence where there is such peerless man as the great General Kim Il Sung whom the whole nation adores and the entire fellow countrymen revere and there is the Juche philosophy, its own great philosophy, is the place where I should live.

I am convinced that the idea on the highest peak in the history of human thought is the Juche idea. It was from the day when I read "On the Juche Idea," a work of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician of the 20th century that I got faith in the Juche idea, regarding it as the entirety of my life.

The people in the south consider it to be the greatest auspicious event of the nation to have such a great philosophical thinker as dear Mr. Kim Jong Il as the successor to the cause of our nation and a leader.

So they feel reassured of the future of our fatherland and optimistic of the morrow, looking up to him.

As my reverence for the great General Kim Il Sung and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il deepened, I felt the strong urge to see at first hand the efflorescence of the north where the great philosophy has bloomed as a paradise of Juche.

This made me set out on the trip to come over to the north, old as I am, with the earnest desire to live as a man serving the cause of Juche in the north, even if I should live one day.

The north in which I have been embraced is, indeed, a great paradise of national independence completely different from the south Korean society.

I firmly believe that this is a result of the Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and hero of mankind, and the noble leadership of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

S. Korea Colony of U.S.

South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists now.

The south Korean society is a colonial society where there is man, but no human rights, there is the nation but no sovereignty, and there is a "government" but no power.

It is the U.S. administration that actually governs south Korea.

The south Korean economy is a colonial economy dependent on foreign capital.

Chon Du Hwan is ostracizing such politicians as Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil, while binding the political activities, and is turning the southern land into a political barren area.

The U.S. imperialists and their minions resort to every conceivable means to perpetuate the division of our country.

To cite one example, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are scheming to host the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul in the coming autumn.

The sensible people in the south are dead set against their scheme. Because a heinous intention of Chon Du Hwan to perpetuate the division of our country and refurbish his image is hidden behind it.

If our country is to be reunified, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, I think. For the reunification, the south Korean society must be made democratic and independent. And this is impossible without the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

This is a unanimous view of the people in the south.

The U.S. forces are planning to ship even the neutron weapons rejected in West Europe into south Korea.

But the U.S. forces will be unable to hold out long in south Korea.

The south Korean people actively support the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and hold that the country should be reunified in accordance with this independent reunification proposal. Because it is the most realistic and reasonable proposal.

North: "Flower Garden of Juche"

When I saw the people in the north leading a happy life in the earthly paradise, I understood well how deep and warm the love of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il for the people is.

The north is a great flower garden of Juche where flowers are in full bloom under the sunrays of the warm love of the great leader.

For an early realisation of national reunification, above all, the people in the south should not have any hope or illusion as to the United States.

The compatriots in the south should bend all their efforts to have the U.S. forces withdrawn and hasten the day of reunification when they will lead a happy life like the people in the north.

(Continued from page 1)

Volunteers and Director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said:

"Thirty years ago the heroic Korean people and People's Army under the wise leadership of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the U.S. aggressors and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, thereby recording another brilliant page in the Korean history."

Referring to blood-cemented militant friendly relations between China and Korea, he stressed: "It is very happy to note that the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries in recent years have developed this friendship on to a new higher stage. We heartily hope that the great China-Korea friendship will be as eternal as the flow of the River Amnok."

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and the good health and long life of respected comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

A mass rally was held also in Beijing on July 27 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Korean War.

Mr. Wang Bingnan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, said, "By winning the war the Korean people not only defended the freedom and independence of their country but also made an important contribution to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

"The Chinese Government and people fully support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung," said Wang Bingnan.

"They also strongly hold that the U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea and the Korean people be allowed to solve their domestic problems by themselves without foreign interference," added Wang Bingnan.

Pyongyang on Seoul's "Reunion Campaign"

The south Korean authorities have been airing "special radio program" for some time allegedly "to find out separated families" through the general mobilisation of the subsidized media under the cloak of "humanitarianism."

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun titled "Premeditated Tricky Drama" said in this connection:

The south Korean authorities blare that "search of separated families" is "an invisible crystal of anti-communist education."

The president of the south Korean Red Cross, in his "talk" July 6, tried to shift on to us the responsibility for the failure to realise reunion of the families separated in the north and the south, alleging that "the north turns its face away" from this question and came out with a call for the "resumption of Red Cross talks" to solve this question.

This is a ruse to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people against the U.S. and avert the crisis.

Another aim sought by them in this is to refurbish their image tarnished at home and abroad by feigning concern for humanitarianism and stage safety the international functions scheduled in Seoul.

From 1971 when the question of finding out families separated in the north and the south was raised between the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south, the Pyongyang side proposed free travel, mutual visit and correspondence between the separated families and relatives and friends and search of families as agenda items and have made every possible effort for their realisation.

Turning down just proposals for realising free travel between the separated families and relatives, the Seoul side even came out with the preposterous demand for using "cards" through the international Red Cross.

With no amount of false propaganda can the south Koreans reverse this stark fact.

The separated families in south Korea live not knowing the fate of the others. This is a result of the brutal barbaric rule of the south Korean authorities who are blocking visits and contacts of the people, fearful of them.

The "search of families" they started abruptly is a marionette show to deceive public opinion.

In south Korea those who called for national reunification, contacts, exchanges and visits between north and south have so far been objects of repression without exception and a good many people have suffered wrongs.

The "General Secretary" of the "Democratic Justice Party," a private party of Chon Du Hwan, prattled before Korean residents in New York that "the moves of visiting the north are improper acts and that those who have got the passports and emigration cards of south Korea must not visit the north." And the speaker of the "national assembly" threatened that "those who visit the north would be branded as red."

The Chon Du Hwan junta are staging the hypocritic burlesque of "search of separated families" while doggedly opposing the reunification of the country in pursuance of the U.S.'s "two Koreas" plot.

This is intended to deceive the people and public opinion at home and abroad and freeze the division.

With the enemy of humanism left alone in south Korea, no solution of any humanitarian problem can be expected.

The Chon Du Hwan junta are a group of puppets who have no real power to lessen the sufferings of fellow countrymen separated in north and south, and a group of traitors who have neither the intention nor are entitled to discuss the destiny of the fellow countrymen.

The Chon Du Hwan junta must not resort to the foolish jugglery but step down from power at once.

(Continued from page 1)

cratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Mali has firmly supported the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

It, therefore, will not attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The convocation of the conference in Seoul of south Korea would be a painful event helping the imperialists in their scheme to create "two Koreas."

Opposition to participation in this conference is a manifestation of the desire and will to strengthen and develop the good relations existing between our two countries.

So the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali will not go to Seoul, the venue of the conference, according to the will it expressed.

Sase Marame, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, declared on July 16 that Guyana would not dispatch its delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union scheduled in Seoul.

He said:

It is clear whether Guyana will send a delegation of the National Assembly to the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference or not.

We will never send a delegation to Seoul.

We opposed the convocation of the conference in Seoul in principle.

Our National Assembly has no relations with south Korea.

It will not send anyone to the Seoul conference.

We sent a letter of our National Assembly to the Secretariat of the Inter-Parliamentary Union because we have maintained such principled stand.

There is no reason or pretext for south Korea to request us to send a delegation.

Why should we send a delegation to Seoul when many member nations refuse to go there.

Our National Assembly fully supports the stand of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea.

I declare once again that we will never dispatch our national assembly delegation to Seoul.

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